

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality— Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, August 31, as follows: During the week ended the 27th instant the following vessels left this port for the United States, were inspected by myself, and received

bills of health from this consulate general:

On the 23d instant the German steamship Catania, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 1 cabin, and 1 steerage passenger from here, and no change in the crew personnel; on the 26th instant the British steamship Calderon, for New York, with coffee, 6 first-class and 4 steerage passengers, and no change in the crew personnel while in this port; on the same date the British steamship Eastern Prince, for New York, with coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel; and on the 27th instant the British steamship Milton, for New Orleans, via St. Lucia, for disinfection, with coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel.

No other vessels left this port during the week requiring inspection

from this office.

Bubonic plague in Chile.

A dispatch of the 26th instant states that the epidemic of bubonic plague in Taltal is at an end, but a later dispatch of the 30th instant states that in that city there were on that date 3 new cases of plague.

Variola in Chile.

A dispatch of the 31st instant states that during the preceding twentyfour hours there had been 64 cases of variola.

Mortality reports from the State of São Paulo, Brazil.

Santos.—Week ended August 13, 1905: Total deaths, 26, including: Grippe, 2; malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 2; general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 2; of the respiratory system, 5; of the digestive system, 6; congenital debility, 1; violence, 1, and diseases badly defined, 5.

Natives, 23; foreigners, 3.

Daily average of deaths 3.71, compared with 4.28 for the preceding week.

Week ended August 20, 1905: Total deaths, 17, not including still-birth. Measles, 1; tuberculosis, 2; cancer, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 1; of the circulatory system, 5; of the respiratory system, 2; of the digestive system, 4, and diseases badly defined, 1.

Natives, 13; foreigners, 4.

Daily average of deaths 2.42, compared with 3.71 for the preceding week.

Campinas.—Week ended August 13,1905: Total deaths, 28, not including 2 stillbirths. Measles, 2: grippe, 1; tuberculosis, 4; cancer, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 1; of the respiratory system, 6; of the digestive system, 6; of the urinary system, 1, and diseases badly defined, 4.